HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-8-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S 5 - Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN - 8:15 to 12 - Vaude MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's

OR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville. TERRACE GARDEN-8-Poor Jonathan.

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Businces Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The trial of Dr. Jameson in London was resumed. === The water supply of the city of London is very low. === Sir Donald A, Smith was said to be slated for the place of Minister of the Interior of Canada. === An inquiry into the murders on the barkentine Herbert Fuller was begun. === Serious political troubles are threatened in Colombia.

DOMESTIC .- The Populist National Convention in St. Louis held an all-night session; it was decided to nominate a candidate for Vice-President first, and several names were presented; a determined fight was made against the indorsement of Sewall; the platform was presented at the afternoon session. === The Silver Convention adjourned sine die after nominating Bryan and Sewall. === The sound-money Democratic conference in Chicago appointed a committee to call a National convention for the nomination of later than September 2. === W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, has decided to make an active personal campaign, speaking jost constantly after he is formally informed of his nomination. === Mrs. Mary Bogardus Livingston was burned to death at Annandale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-There was talk that the sound-money Democrats might head a third ticket with President Cleveland. - Men of both parties commented on the statement of William C. Whitney published yesterday. Banks of the exchange syndicate informed their foreign correspondents that no more gold for Russia and Austria could be received here. Chauncey M. Depew returned from Europe and told of his experiences. ____ The concessions to be demanded by the striking tailors from the contractors were announced at a meeting of the men. = A collision at sea between the Lucania and La Touraine was narrowly averted. E. Randolph Robinson, the well-known lawyer, died. === The Amorita won from the Emerald and the Colonia in the schooner class at the regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Stocks were dull and lower.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by clearing weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 72%.

Buyers of The Tribuns will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Aassau St., every case of failure of a train bey or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news

paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

The much-talked-of examinations for special agents for the Excise Department have been completed and the eligible list has been made up by the State Civil Service Commissioners. It remains now for Commissioner Lyman to make his selections from the list furnished him. At the outset he was eager to have the requirement of the Constitution ignored because of the delay that complying with it would occasion. It is not apparent that the State has been the sufferer from the deiny; if it has been, the Commissioner should at once make his appoint-

There will be one novel feature at the State Camp this week. For the first time the several Signal Corps connected with the National Guard will be on duty there simultaneously. They will be under the command of Major Edward B. Ives, Chief Signal Officer of the State, and are expected to do some pretty work. It happens that the 4th Corps will be represented in camp only by its captain, his men having been relieved from duty because of the failure of the Erie County Supervisors to provide the corps with proper quarters. The position of the lone captain recalls the hero of one of Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," although there is no suggestion of the tragical or grewsome about it. If the 4th Signal Corps does not do its duty, Captain Plumb should know the reason why.

Mr. Bryan is preparing to do what would once have been called yeoman service in the

stretching from Nebraska to Maine, with stops that of Chicago. It is the dishonesty of the soand speeches innumerable on the way. The called reformers who have been yelling for cermost important stop will be in this city, where the notification meeting is to be held in the second week of August. It is confidently announced over the wires from Lincoln that Mr. Bryan, who is now preparing his speech of acceptance, intends to make it the effort of his life, even surpassing the second or third hand oration with which he captured the Convention and the nomination. If the candidate's programme is carried out, he will have little time to call his own before the close of the campaign and will make a new record for the leader of a party.

The number of policy-holders in life insurance companies and associations of this country, operating in the State of New-York, is upward of 10,000,000, and it is a moderate estimate made by the president of the New-York Company that the number of persons interested in these policies is 25,000,000. The total outstanding insurance is nearly \$19,000,-000,000, all of which must be paid some time. The question of the kind of money in which the policies shall be paid is thus, as Mr. McCall points out, one of vital interest to an immense number of people. Shall it be dollars worth one hundred cents each, or dollars worth only fifty-three cents? That is a question to be answered at the polls in November. What insured man who understands the issue can fail to vote for sound money?

The Silver Sideshow came to an end yesterday, after doing what everybody knew from the beginning, and before, it was going to do. The oratory was rather dreary, as it was so obviously unnecessary, but there was a good simulation of enthusiasm when the nomination of Bryan was made. It wore itself out in a single demonstration, and when Sewall's name was brought before the Convention it provoked only a small volume of cheering. The Silver Convention simply killed time for two days in order to spring its indorsement of Bryan at an hour when it would be most helpful to the candidate. Probably the delegates are convinced that they accomplished their purpose. If they are content, no one else need complain. It was a good-natured and well-ordered, albeit useless, Convention, and is not worth harsh words.

THE CONVENTION.

The glorious uncertainty of a crank Convention was illustrated vesterday when the Populists, after two tests indicating a clear majority for Bryan, voted-785 to 615-for the rule making the nomination for Vice-President come first It was bluntly stated in debate that the bargain by which many votes had been secured for Bryan must have, first of all, a solid basis in proof that the Western delegates would nominate a Southern man for Vice-President instead of Sewall. When a majority had voted against the proposed rule, and North Carolina with its nice delegation of ninety-five votes found it had a balance of power, one of its delegates shouted, "We will change our votes unless Western delegates assure us that a Southern man shall be 'nominated for Vice-President!" and in the absence of sufficient response North Carolina changed its solid vote, making a majority of 170 for nominating the Vice-President first. Mr. Bryan was to come in provided, and only after, the Southern Populists had discarded the candidate with whom as a Democrat he was nominated. It has been said that Bryan would not submit to be placed in such a position, but nobody seems to believe it.

The platform adopted, with less delay than might have been expected, is obviously a makeshift. A platform framed by one party in order to please another never satisfies anybody. The Democratic platform at Chicago was an insult to most of the Democratic voters. It was expressly intended not to give voice to their wishes, but to steal back the Populists and Anarchists at the West who have been won from Democratic associations. The Populist platform is its match. Contrived expressly to fit Bryan, and to make his adoption as a candidate by a Populist Convention less objectionable, it sends under hatches piratical doctrines which have been characteristic of that party. There is not a hint of the land loan or crop loan methods of getting more currency into circulation and giving "relief" to the farmers of the West, but instead there is the eminently vague proposal of "a just, equitable and efficient mode of distribution direct to the people and through "the lawful disbursements of the Government." Nobody will suppose that the sum of \$50 per capita in paper is to be so distributed by lawful disbursements for cotton or wheat or hogs. If unlimited appropriations for improvements are contemplated, the jobbers and not the farmers will pocket the money. At the start the chief aim of Populist efforts is abandoned.

There is no help in the proposal that railroads and telegraphs shall be acquired by Government and managed in the interests of the people. In acquiring them by "purchase" money would go to the bond and stock holders who have been managing the same roads. As owners of Pacific roads have competing lines of their own, public purchase would merely give them ammunition with which to fight the Government to its loss. The demand that land held by corporations shall "by lawful "means be reclaimed by Government and held "for actual settlers only" means nothing, unless that more Government money shall be paid to corporations and cattle companies, and not to individual settlers. There is left not a shadow of the theories supposed to be practical whereby the Populist money was to be made current "without the aid of banks."

The silver plank appears, of course, and the Chicago repudiation is echoed in the demand that Government shall not sell bonds in order to meet its obligations. But there is not one word about the tariff for deficit, which created the need for the sale of bonds, and in this respect also the Populists abandon their Free-Trade principles to suit the exigencies of a Democratic candidate. Proposals to repudiate pub-He obligations to pay gold on bonds sold with pledge of such payment, and to repudlate private contracts to pay gold instead of sliver or any kind of legal-tender paper, are even bolder than in the Chicago platform. The income tax, a Populist measure originally, is to be "graduated," and the threat of reconstituting the Supreme Court is omitted with a prudence which would never have occurred to a Populist Convention if it had not been engaged in plastering over Democratic mistakes.

It may be seriously doubted whether anybody living comprehends what is meant by the proposal of "direct legislation through the initiative and referendum." Not one of the men who advocate this fad has been able to translate it. In 1648, according to the terms of the treaty into human speech-into such form that its practical meaning can be weighed. If it means, as the original resolution of the Convention declared, "that 5 per cent of the citizens should "have the right of initiating, framing and proposing laws, and of compelling the submission "thereof, and of all important laws whatever 'proposed by National, State or local Legislat-"ures, to a direct vote of the people"; if in this vast Republic a twentieth of all the voters, at any time and as often as they please and on any subject, can force a direct vote of all the people about any law they may devise relating to tariff, revenue, bonds, currency, appropriations, foreign relations or anything else, the distinction between such a government and anarchy

would be not detectable by any microscope.

The worst feature of this plan is not the ex-

cause of free silver. His plans embrace a tour | travagant or revolutionary spirit which marked | it and that northern country was one of the tain so-called reforms many years, and have suddenly dropped all thought of them after three | days' contact with the agents of silver millionaires at St. Louis. It was promised by Schator Jones that Mr. Bryan would stand on any platform that might be adopted. But he evidently knew something of his power, as a Democratic chairman, to manipulate a Populist committee and Convention, and really was able to do the job better than he could at Chicago.

MR. WHITNEY'S MISTAKE.

We embrace the earliest possible opportunity after the publication of Mr. William C. Whitney's manifesto to correct a mistake under which that gentleman and possibly other Democrats seem to be laboring. When The Tribune, speaking for the Republican party, proffered to Democrats, who by the action of their party at Chicago were left without a principle to stand upon, a candidate to vote for, or a home to go to, a cordial and even effusive welcome if they should come to the support of McKinley, promising that the way should be made smooth for them by abstention so far as possible from harrowing and offensive allusions to past differences, it meant just that and no more. It did not mean that the Republican party was so hard pushed for votes that it was ready to abandon, or even hold in abeyance, its distinctive principles, simply to gain the support of Democrats, even though they came in large numbers, who had no candidate and no political home. To Mr. Theodore Bacon, of Rochester, who somewhat ungraciously and quite unnecessarily connected with the publicaion of his purpose to vote for McKinley the flatement that he did so with repugnance and aolding his nose, The Tribune suggested, while welcoming his vote, that since he was deliberately insulting hundreds of thousands of honest and reputable citizens by his sneer he would have done better to hold his tongue than his nose. The Republican party does not need votes so badly as to reach out for them at the sacrifice of the self-respect and personal pride of the great body of citizens who compose it. And now Mr. Whitney comes forward with

statement implying that he and other Sound Money Democrats are prevented from supporting the only Sound Money candidate in the field, and the only one who under any circumstances has the slightest chance of success, by the action of "Republican managers and candidates," who "have shown no realizing sense of the situation." He sets forth at great length the dangers of the free-silver craze, and dwells upon the indications of its spread and its prevalence throughout the country. Then he complains that the Republican leaders and the Republican press "have insisted upon putting the free-silver enthusiasts and the Sound Money Democrats into one class and denouncing all "together under the name of National Democ-"racy." As a matter of fact, Mr. Whitney must know that they have done no such thing. He is seeking for excuses. He complains further that "Mr. McKinley continues to discuss the "tariff, which has ceased to be an actual issue In this campaign as completely as slavery. And there, we presume, is where the pinch comes. Not that McKinley does "continue to discuss the tariff," for he certainly has avoided giving offence on that point, but that he continues to believe in the principle of Protection, and what Mr. Whitney and those for whom he speaks desire is that, as a consideration for the votes they are willing to give him on the Sound Money question, he should yield his convictions upon the tariff as of minor and inconsiderable importance. The Tribune confesses to a fondness for Mr. Whitney. He is far above the average of Democratic politicians or statesmen. But he has his limitations. And one of them is his devotion-amounting to bigotry-to the name and the traditions of the Democratic party. Finding himself without a party or a platform or a candidate, he feels drawn to the support of the candidate who most nearly represents his political convictions, but hesi-

tates and makes excuses. the Republican candidate for President for the reason chiefly, if not solely, that in the view of the vast majority of Republican voters he stood distinctively and unmistakably for the fariff idea-the doctrine of Protection. He should remember as well that, so far as the financial and business conditions of the country and the Federal revenues are concerned, it has been the main contention of the party which nominated McKinley that the tariff was really the most important factor And also that the Democratic party, torn and distracted as it has been has as strenuously contended that the business and financial disturbance was due not to the tariff, but to uncertainty on the money question. That has been the line of division. Does Mr. Whitney really think that the Republican party, its candidates and its managers should surrender their position on this question in order to make it pleasant and agreeable for Democrats who, having nowhere else to go, desire to act with them? The mistake these gentle men make certainly seems to be in assuming from the cordiality with which they have been welcomed to the support of McKinley that the Republican party has surrendered to them. I has not by any means. The Republican party stands now, as it always has stood, for both Protection and Sound Money. It welcomes no less the financial heretic who believes in Protection than the Free Trader who believes in Sound Money. But it has a clearly defined and positive creed on both questions, and makes no

surrender or compromise on either. Another thing-and we suggest it with a disclaimer of anything intended to give offencehas Mr. Whitney stopped to consider that history is repeating itself once more? That he and other leaders of the Democratic party are doing now precisely what some Democrats did at the beginning of the War, when they excused themselves for not coming out in support of the Government because the Republicans had exasperated Southern Democrats by their unwilling ness to make the simple concession that slavery should be permitted in the Territories? All that Mr. Whitney's party asked in 1861 was that Republicans should abandon a distinctive principle. That is all they ask now. Republicans did not do it then. They will not now. The McKinley army welcomes recruits, but it is not turning its back upon itself to enlist brigadiergenerals.

THE CASE OF WISMAR.

Germany and Sweden will soon be called upon to take some action in regard to the peculiar case of the city of Wismar, in Mecklenburg-a case that is probably unique in modern history. of peace after the Thirty Years' War. Wisman became a possession of the land of Gustavus Adolphus. In the year 1803, however, Sweden mortgaged or pledged the city to Mecklenburg for 100 years for 1.750,000 thalers-less than \$1,500,000. A peculiar provision of the contract is that if "it be not convenient for His Majesty "of Sweden to fulfil the terms of the agree ment at the proper time (1963), it shall be con-'sidered that the contract is renewed for an-"other century." Up to the present time neither Sweden, Mecklenburg nor the German Empire has taken any steps in the premises. According to a treaty with Germany, Wisman

cannot be used for war purposes, but its advantages as a base of operations for a foreign unfriendly Power are almost incalculable. This was shown in the days when Sweden possessed

ruling Powers of Europe. Wismar was once a member of the famous Hansentic League. It is well fortified, and lies at the head of a deep bay of the Baltle. Its harbor is fine, and is nearly landlocked by the island of Poel. The population is at present about 15,000. The town was founded in 1229. The manufacturing industries are considerable. It is not to be supposed that Germany will ever consent to Wismar's returning to the possession of Sweden. In these days of "rounded-out" boundaries this would be an anomaly. But Sweden clearly has a right to the place if she fulfils the conditions of the mortgage, and it will certainly be an interesting situation if she shall insist upon her rights. A foreign Power in possession of Wismar-even if it be little Sweden-would be a dangerous menace to the integrity of Germany, and would give the young Emperor-who loves to alarm Berlin garrisons and talk of the divine right of kings-unpleasant dreams.

PLANS TO CHOOSE BETWEEN.

The voters of the United States have to choose between two policies. Here is the plan

of dealing with the finances that Bryan asks them to adopt: "We demand the free and unlimited coin-

age of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract." And here is the plan favored by McKinley:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we piedge ourselves to pro-mote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved." The issue could not be more clearly drawn

Bryan says: Let us go back to the standard of Mexico, where prices are higher and the wages of labor lower than here. McKinley says: Let us go on as we have gone with the best-paid and happiest wage-earners in the world. Bryan wants to double the misery which the last four years of financial and commercial uncertainty have caused. McKinley wants to restore oldtime prosperity with the old-time sound currency and sufficient revenues.

WAGE-EARNERS AND FREE SILVER. "So ultra-Sociaian he shocked the Sociaians," comes aptly to mind at this time. The Chicago platform was confessedly framed to catch the votes of those whom its makers call the masses -the working people, the wage-earners, and the poor. Every specious and sophistical appeal which demagogues in their folly imagined would prevail upon that portion of the electorate was put into it. Supposing that workingmen sympathized with riot and Debsism, one plank was made to denounce the Government for governing. Supposing them to desire, above all, cheap money and repudiation of debts, another was put in demanding that henceforth tifty-three cents should be legal tender for one hundred cents. Surely, thought the Chicago gamesters, those planks should catch the workingmen's votes by the million.

They reckoned without their hosts, as they are now beginning to find out. American workingmen, like all other mortals, are not infallible They sometimes make mistakes. They are sometimes misled. But they are neither knaves nor fools. They do not wish to enrich themselves by robbing others, and they prefer to get their wages in one-hundred-cent rather than in fifty-three-cent dollars. No wonder, then, that they repudiate the Chicago platform. Even the few of them who are dabbling in Socialism do so. It is too Socialist for the Socialists. So it came to pass that in New-Hampshire the other day the Socialist-Labor Convention explicitly declared against it, and a few days later, at the other side of the continent, the Federal Labor Convention of California did the same. It will be strange if the result of the polling in ber does not show that there are millions of the same mind.

The arguments of the California workingmen are worthy of some passing notice. These men are opposed to free coinage of silver because it would avowedly be for the benefit of debtors at the expense of creditors. Thus it would be class legislation, and they do not believe in class legislation, but in uniform and equal laws for all. Therefore, on that broad principle they are against the scheme. But if the question be narrowed down to a more selfish compass, they are still of the same mind. If there is to be class legislation, they want it, naturally enough, to be for the benefit of the laboring class. But wage-earners are not, they proudly and justly contend, a debtor class. Therefore, free coinage would be of no benefit to them. These arguments may seem rude and elemental. They are made by men more given to action than to rhetoric. But they are cogent, convincing and unanswerable. They express the exact truth, and they are to be commended to the consideration of every wage-earner in the land.

BRIDGE PROJECTS.

The Commissioners of the New East River Bridge have given their formal sanction to plans for the structure they are to build which they have no intention of carrying out. Taken by itself, that statement has a queer sound, and would seem to impeach the honesty or good judgment of these officials. But a reasonable explanation of their course of action can easily be found. It is their purpose to build, if possible, a bridge that shall run in a straight line from one end to the other. They see, as everybody else must, that the curve near the Brooklyn end of the present Bridge is a drawback, and have wisely decided to avoid a similar complication, if it can be done. In order to condemn property and begin work on the piers it was necessary for the Commissioners to complete and file their plans. As drawn, the plans include a curve on the Brooklyn side, and there is no way of avoiding this without the interven tion of the Legislature. The plans have accordingly been approved, with the announced reservation on the part of the Commissioners of altering them if the Legislature gives its consent to certain changes in Brooklyn streets. If the needed legislation cannot be secured, it will be necessary to go ahead with the curved bridge; but the advantages of a straight structure are so obvious that it is believed no serious opposition will be made to the proposed change.

Little progress toward the actual building of the new bridge has yet been made, but the year which has passed since the Commission began its work has not been wasted. It has gone forward slowly, but, we believe, surely. The formidable obstacle existing in the charter of the East River Bridge Company has been got out of the way; careful borings have been made to determine the character of the foundation on which the massive piers will be reared; and the preliminary work as a whole has been got well in hand. The Commissioners are now ready to prepare specifications for the piers and bridge, and before many weeks pass the real work of building should be started. No delay, apparently, will be caused by the legislation that is to be sought, since the work of erecting the

Brooklyn pier can be conducted without loss of time. Meanwhile we note that the president of the

attention to the project of building another bridge near the present one for the exclusive use of railroads, and he has estimated that such a structure can be put up for \$10,000,000. We have often expressed the opinion that there cannot be too many bridges across the East River, and would not say a word in disapproval of President Howell's scheme, provided he can find capitalists who are willing to put their money into such an enterprise. Certain it is that at present, and during the building of the Williamsburg bridge, the cities will not be in a position, financially, to undertake another work of this kind. Moreover, remembering the failure of the East River Bridge Company to carry out the plans which it announced a few years ago with a great flourish of trumpets, the people of these communities will not look with favor on any scheme involving the granting of a bridge charter that may be held for a few years and then used as a club to extort money from the public treasury.

Why not Debs and Brodie on a platform written by the young woman poet from Kansas?

Julius Caesar, gazing with distrust and hatred on Cassius, turned to his friend Marcus Antonius and said:

It remained, however, for Senator Faulkner, mittee, to observe of Bryan, the Boy Orator, "He talks too much," and he might have added: "Such men are dangerous." Yet why should Bryan fear the sound of his own voice? It was a blast from his silver tongue that got him the nomination, and if he is good for anything at all he is good at making a noise. What's the use of being a Boy Orator if one can't talk?

The circumstance should not be overlooked that when the Populist Convention balloted for permanent chairman one vote was cast for the redoubtable Ignatius Donnelly. Still, it does not appear that much significance is to be attached to this, although it would plainly look better if there had been at least two. Had Donnelly no friend whom he could rely on to save him from giving himself away?

It is the opinion of ex-Mayor Gilroy that the work of the Greater New-York Commission, or rather of its various committees, should not be given to the public until it has as a whole been passed on by all the members of the Commission. We are glad to say that the other mem bers do not agree with him. The Commission is under the necessity of doing its work expeditiously. It is bound to get the greatest amount of light on all the questions involved. When a chapter of the charter is finished no possible harm can result from its immediate publication but, on the other hand, decided benefits may fol low from the criticisms that may be passed on it, and the members of the Commission will be There is nothing connected with the drafting of this charter that requires the work on it to be done in a corner. It is a subject that vitally concerns three millions of people. Let us have no star chamber methods, and none that smack of the proceedings of the Tammany Committee on Discipline.

Hoke Smith announces his intention of voting for Bryan and Sewall. When will a vacancy in President Cleveland's Cabinet be announced?

Now that railroads in this State are required to carry bicycles free, some of them are handling them very carelessly. The average baggage-smasher is not delicate-fingered in any cfrcumstances, and unless he receives special instructions is likely to toss bleycles about in a way not calculated to do them any good. It looks like an attempt by these fellows to get even with the cyclists for securing the passage of the Armstrong law. The higher officials cannot approve any such action on the part of their subordinates.

Senator Hill has been visiting Boss McLaughlin at Jamesport, Long Island. We violate no confidence when we say that they discussed the political situation; and we feel equally certain had. He will be paid in his own coin, and, his that they did not settle for good and all the questions that are now vexing the souls of

One combination of elevated and surface railroads is now carrying passengers from the Brooklyn end of the Bridge to Coney Island for 10 cents, or 20 cents the round trip, and in a week or two another similar combination will be doing the same. The near completion of the connection between the Kings County Elevated and the Brighton Beach railroads is something to rejoice over, because it has finally been effected in spite of bitter and persistent opposition. The consent of the Board of Aldermen was long withheld because those officials were not allowed to "get their hooks in," in the expressive phrase of a former member of that oody, but was finally granted by the reform Board that came in with Mayor Schleren. After that, resort was had to the courts by the opponents of the plan. At last the companies have triumphed. As a matter of fact, the connecting spur ought to have been built three or four years ago, as it would have been but for the unreasonable opposition so long maintained.

The householders of the city will have an important part in the success or failure of the new system of disposing of their waste products which is soon to go into operation. To carry out the new plan it is necessary that kitchen waste should be placed in one receptacle, ashes in another, and papers and the like in a third. Only a little extra pains will be required to do this, and the people ought to co-operate heartfly with the city officials in the reform about to be

Sulzer didn't get the nomination for Vice-President at Chicago, which he sorely wanted, but his zeal in behalf of the Bryan-Sewall ticket is literally boundless. It is not too much to say that Sulzer is redhot in his advocacy of the undemocratic ticket, and in denunciation of the Republican party and its standard-bearer. We do not recall anything of late years pitched in a higher key than the resolutions offered by Sulzer at a meeting of the Tammany Democrats of the XIVth Assembly District on Thursday evening, unless it be the speech in which he advocated their adoption. If this keeps on, there will be no doubt of the validity of Sulzer's claim to a place in the Cabinet of "President" Bryan, unless it should turn out that all those places have been already filled.

According to one of Bryan's friends, who has gone so far as to put his admiration in print, the Democratic candidate "in profile most nearly resembles the bass-relief portraits of Cicero." If Bryan has got to live up to the bass-relief portraits of the great Roman orator and statesman he will, indeed, have a hard time of it before the campaign is over.

Holman has been put in nomination again as a candidate for Congressman. Two years ago the people of the IVth Indiana District showed plainly by their votes that they did not care to have the "Great Objector" represent them any longer at Washington, and the country acquiesced in their decision without a murmur, The fact is, it had become a little weary of Holman, or at least of the policy called Holmanism which is inseparably associated with his name, and we have seen no signs that it is desirous of going back to it.

There was another runaway trolley-car in Brooklyn on Thursday, and the disaster of last New-York and Brooklyn Bridge is giving some month was nearly duplicated. Such things could

not happen on a well-regulated system. Box is it that the Nassau company is constantly having trouble of this kind? The managers should not be long in making up their minds that there is something radically wrong some where.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Luther H. Angler, of Boston, making his sixty-first annual visit to Saratoga. Though he is in his eighty-seventh year, he looks no more than sixty. A local paper says that there is no visiting clergyman to whom a Saratoga summer audience would rather listen than to Dr. Angier. He is one of the two survivors of the class that was graduated from Union Theological Seminary sixty years ago. He maintains a keen interest in current affeirs, and the Presidential campaign impresses him as the most important since the year Abraham Lincoln ran the first time.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is coming to this country to nake the principal oddress at the American Bar Association's meetin; in Saratoga next month, be accompanied by Sir Frank Lockwood, Solicitor General in Mr. Gladstone's administration.

"Miss Frances H. Tribou," says "The Boston Transcript," "daughter of Chaplain Tribou, takes exception to the oft-repeated statement that no man now living can read Ellot's Indian Bible. She writes 'Zion's Herald' that at the Mohonk Indian Conference of 1894 she heard Bishop Whipple say that it is a mistake to say it cannot be read, be-cause the Ojibways of Minnesota can read it. As the Bishop's remarks are published in the proceed-ings of the conference, and as he is an authority on such matters, Miss Tribou's exception seems to be well taken."

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, recently ordained

W. E. Curtis says in "The Chicago Record": Three Presidential candidates have made remarkable series of speeches from the stump, or rather from the platform of a car. Horace Greeley, James A. Garfield and Benjamin Harrison, and whatever Mr. Bryan may say will be measured by their standard. The most remarkable, perhaps, were General Harrison's speeches during his tour to the Pacine although he spoke almost every day and often several times a day, he never repeated himself. His thoughts as well as his language were always new and worth remembering. They never have been surpassed, and Mr. Depew, who may be accepted as a competent critic, has declared that they are the most finished models of oratory in existence. I have heard him say that he considered General Harrison greatest platform orator the world ever pro-

Yukichi Fukuzaiwa, the "Grand Old Man" of Japan, visited this counfry about thirty-five years When he returned home he introduced Webster's Dictionary into Japan, and was one of those who introduced the study of English into the Japanese schools. He is the proprietor of the "Jij Shimpo" ("Japanese Times"), but he has retired from the active management of it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Los Angeles (Cal.) Times," of which Res rison Gray Otis is the editor, has found so great a demand for its "McKinley number" that it has been compelled to bring out a second edition. It contains several good sketches of Major McKinley's career, a most excellent and readable sketch of his regiment, the 23d Ohio Veteran Volunteen and other timely articles relating to the campaign. "The Times" is to be congratulated on the good fight it is making for sound money and protection.

The Report Is True.—"There is a report that Buzbee has a large floating debt," announced the cashier to the teller. "Yes, sir; an \$80,000 steam yacht."—(Detroit Free

A Pennsylvania man gives the following explanation of the opposition to ex-Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, in the Chicago Convention: "Jos Sibley used to be a preacher, you know. He afterward changed to be a millionaire and owned fast horses. He took half a dozen or more horses with him when he came to Congress, and they tell me that he was one of the most popular men in the House. Of course, a man ought to be able to drive fast horses and get to heaven, still it is not exactly according to the discipline of the Methodist Church and the Methodists who have watched his caree could hardly think of him advancing too high, even in worldly prosperity. That is the reason the members of that Church to a man opposed him in the Convention."

Fuddy-But don't you think that Bender is a terrible blgot? No, indeed. What put that into Puddy—Bigot? No, indeed. What put that into your head? I never knew Bender to disagree with me either in religion or politics. Why, he's the fairest man going.—(Boston Transcript.

"The Toronto Mail and Empire" makes a good point when it says: "If Mr. Bryan is elected he will be the cheapest President the United States ever being a fixed income, will therefore serve at half-

Her Suggestion.—"Jabez," she seld quietly, "I heard ye tellin' the other day how ter git this country out'n financial difficulties.
"Yes. An' what I told was right."
"I reckon that's mighty vallyble information."

"'Course 'tis."

"Well, I wish ye could git a chance for swap is off with some feller fur a receipt fur gittin' the mortgage off'n the farm."—(Wasnington Star.

A remarkable incident is reported from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. On a recent afternoon " tremendous explosion was heard and an enormous mass of burning matter was seen to fall from the heavens, striking the side of a mountain and bringing down with it in its course entire cliffs, and finally plunged 700 feet into the ground, making a hole from which boiling water still issues. One of the most singular phenomena observed was the heavy rain failing from the sky immediately after the descent of the meteor. The people are very superstitious, as this is one of the many realist tions of the prophecies of the vision-seeing girl d Tabasco. The same meteor destroyed the house of a miner, killing his two children."

A Dreadful Contingency.—"Your money, and quick, too!" said the tall burglar.
"For goodness sake, don't make so much noise," hissed the unhappy householder as he sat up in

"Why not?"
"You'll wake the baby."
"You'll wake the baby."
The short burglar laughed brutally. He had heard the old gag when he was a child at his other's knee. "Wot if we do wake the baby?" said the tall burglar.

"If the baby cries," groaned the unhappy victim,
"It will sour the temper of my wife's pet dog, and
then there'll be hades to pay."
With a glance of deep commisseration the burglars softly stole away.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A new departure in the shipping trade," says "The Philadelphia Press," "is the importation to Philadelphia of fron ore from British India. The announcement has been made of the chartering in London of the British steamship Benridge to load Iron ore at Vizagapatam for this port at the rate of 16 shillings and 3 pence a ton. Vizagapatam is scaport town in the presidency of Madras, British The Benridge, which has the capacity for over 4,500 tons of ore, left Barrow, England, June 13 for Madras, and passed Suez June 28. She should arrive here in the latter part of September. This will be the first cargo of the kind, it is stated, that has ever come here from British India, and if it is found that shipments of this kind can be made profitable others will follow."

The happiest place in Europe is said to be Klingenberg-on-the-Main. It is the one prosperous spot, where everybody has work and an income and where there are no taxes, either local or imperial, because the income of the municipality suffices for everything, and leaves a bonus for distribution besides.

Happy Klingenberg: It is all due to a little wisdom and foresight on the part of its local administration many years ago. There are valuable beds of fireclay in the neighborhood, and these the municipality had the prudence not to soil to make the fortunes of other people, but retained for the benefit of the town. The profits pay all taxes, and the inhabitants get the surplus divided among them. Young men going into the army received this year a present of 15 marks each.—(Tit Bits.

In an article on the relation between religion and crime which Professor Lombroso contributes to the German review, "Zukunft," he says: "The religions which serve as a check to crime are those whose controlling force is a passion for morality and those that are quite new; the ethical influence of the rest is not greater than that of atheism."

Part of Dunvegan Castle, Skye, the ancestral home of the Macleods, dates from the ninth century, and is believed to be the oldest inhabited house in the country—private residence, of course, we mean. The castle is a fine old pile, built on a promontory at the head of Loch Foliart, and must have been a place of great strength in the days when the Macleods and McDonaids were at constant warfare. One of its cherished treasures is stant warfare. One of its cherished treasures is the Fairy Flag, the palladium of the house of Macleod. Legend invests it with marvellous qualities. Three times orly, however, could the virtues of the flag be utilized. Twice, we are told, it has been unfurled with magical results. Its last reserve of power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be employed if the clan is "ever power must only be contingency seems far remove."